

THE CELEBRATED  
BLATZ  
MILWAUKEE  
BEER  
In casks of 10 dozen  
Pints, \$28.00  
SOLE AGENTS:  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

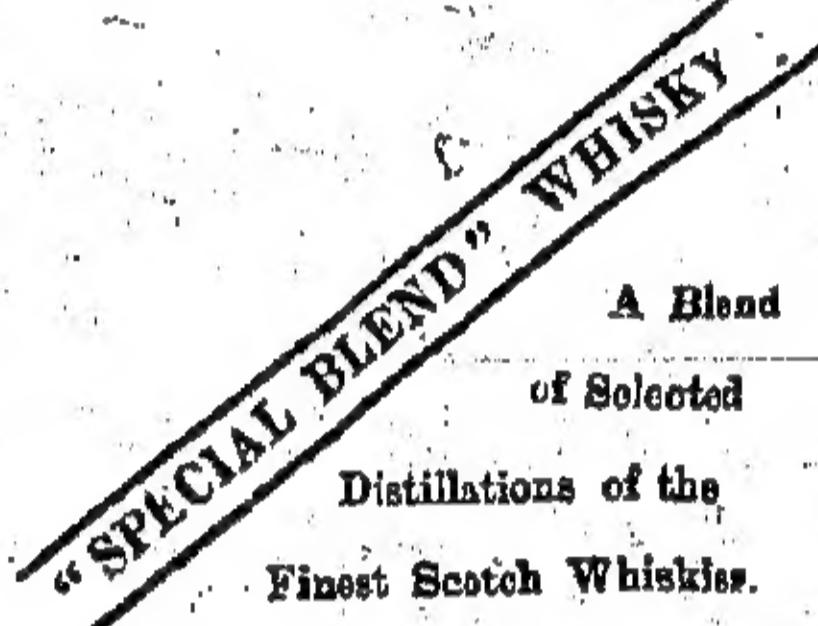
THE  
KING OF SCOTCH  
WHISKIES  
KING EDWARD VII.  
LIQUEUR GOLD LABEL  
\$21.00 Per Dozen.  
KING EDWARD VII.  
SPECIALLY HITZ LABEL  
\$16.50 Per Dozen.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 14,753 第三十五年七月一號 日後十六年七月十三號光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 21ST, 1905. 伍肆肆 號壹十二月七日零百九十一英標香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

  
E BLEND  
VERY OLD LIQUEUR  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY.  
A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CUTLER, PALMER  
& CO'S

  
A Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies.  
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to  
SIEMSSSEN & CO., Hongkong.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.  
\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$2.70 per bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.  
SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1905.

NOTICE.

Geo. FENWICK & CO., LTD., Engineers,  
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR  
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI  
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine  
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000  
square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1905.

1133

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.  
Established 1719,  
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND  
SHIPERS.  
Ship-only the Finest Quality  
Extra Dry (Green Seal).  
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,  
Sole Agents.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

1221

TUITION.

LESSONS given in English.  
Apply— P. O. BOX 335,  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

11594

HONGKONG TYPEWRITING BUREAU  
4, Queen's Road Central (1st Floor),  
Entrance—Duddell Street.  
Telephone—454.

Canton Agents—T. EDWARDS & CO.

ALL MACHINES on the market, and  
ACCESSORIES, AT AGENCY  
RATES. Come and see a selection.

REPAIRING, CLEANING and OVER-  
HAULING. We make old machines as new.

TYPEWRITING WORK—\$2 per 1,000  
words. STENOGRAPHY by arrangement.

TYPEWRITING INSTRUCTION—One  
hour's lesson daily—55 per month.

SHOETHAND INSTRUCTION—Class  
daily except TUESDAYS—\$10 per month.

THE TRYPOGRAPH on Sale—Thousands  
of fac-simile copies from one writing.

Employers are requested to apply to us for  
typists; we shall have much pleasure in recom-  
mending pupils having gained efficiency.

T. C. SWABY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

1176

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM  
DENTISTRY

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.A.S.  
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904.

61

S I E N T I N G.  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 10, DAGUILLAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

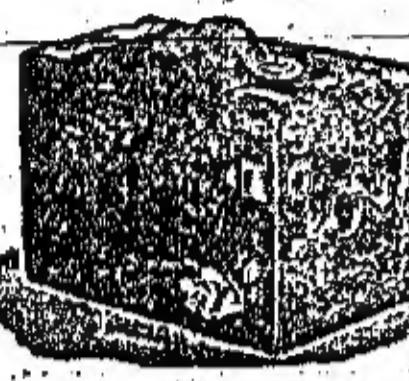
A. LING & CO.,  
FURNITURE STORE.  
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY  
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW  
LACQUERED WARE.  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

1222

THE  
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.  
LONDON  
AND  
ELECTRIZITAETS ACTIEN GESELLSCHAFT VORM.  
W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.  
FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to—  
SIEMSSSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

## PHOTO SUPPLIES

DEVELOPING  
AND PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN.  
UP-TO-DATE DARK ROOM  
FITTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN



GOOD WORK,  
PROMPT  
RETURN

AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS  
LONG, HING & CO.,  
PHOTO GOODS STORE,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCK, Silk Lace Manufacturer.

NEXT DOOR to our Former Address.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1905.

1239

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS  
CURE INDIGESTION AND ALL STOMACH AND  
BOWEL TROUBLES.

SHERBILLS FORD, N. C.  
July 3, 1903.

W. H. COMSTOCK CO.  
Gentlemen: I have used Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS for a case of dyspepsia and indigestion of long standing, and about three-fourths of a box completely cured the trouble, after several other popular remedies failed. I consider them worth their weight in gold.

Very truly,  
D. E. WILSON.

WATKINS, LIMITED,  
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,  
AND  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
(Crown Brand).  
APOTHECARY'S HALL, HONGKONG.

1238

SUMMER DRINKS.

HOCKS. WHITE WINES  
AND  
SAUMUR WINES  
MIX EXCELLENTLY WITH AQUARIUS WATER.

Telephone No. 75.  
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

1237

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.  
ESTABLISHED 1811.

Per Case.

BRANDY \* \* \* \* \* \$22.50

\*\* \* \* \* 20.00

\*\* \* \* 16.75

WHISKY, PALL MALL 20.00

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND 12.50

C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND 10.50

PORT WINE, INVALIDS 20.00

DOURO 13.75

SHERRY, AMOROSO 20.00

LA TORRE 16.00

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 10.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

1234

A. TACK & CO.  
26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## FURNITURE, CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.

JUST RECEIVED a large and select assortment of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, consisting of Eastman's Kodaks and Films, Ilford Plates and Paper, Johnson's Chemicals, and cheap Magazine Cameras. Prices considerably reduced.

1246

W. BREWER & CO.  
23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

## FROM TOKIO TO TIFLIS JUST LANDED.

	NOTE PAPERS.
FROM THE WAR ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS	\$4.00
Academy Pictures Volume	\$5.50
Strand Magazine, Volume 29.	5.00
How to use a Camera	0.90
Uncle and I, by Cockran	1.75
The Storm of London, by Dickbery	0.90
The Jackal, by Kornblum	1.75
Engineer's Training, by Horne	7.50
The Earl of Elgin, by Gen. M. Wrong	3.00
The Malay Archipelago, by Wallace	6.50
Text Book of Mechanical Engineering, by Linsley	10.50
Perfect Health, by One Who Has It	1.90
How We Recovered the Babes (Cricket), by Warner	0.80
Courses of Study, by J. M. Robertson	5.90
Variation of Animal Plants, by Darwin	2 Vols. \$4.40

ENVELOPES TO MATCH IN ALL CASES.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS AND ENVELOPES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS FOOLSCAP PAPER.

PELICAN FOUNTAIN PENS, NOTE BOOK

STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.

1245

## CHUN SENG.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA.  
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.  
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.

A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1905.

1229

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA  
MITSUI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SUBOTA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—PEINOS'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES  
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chimalip, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonesaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotzu, Sasebo, Mairuku, Mikasa, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.  
Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A Code)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinotana, Mamedo, Manoura, Onoura, Otoyu, Sasehara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinari, Yoshie, Yonohibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

1246

## PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LTD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at \$18.00

5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at \$22.00

Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."

Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor

Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

1228

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### REFRIGERATORS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE  
SOLID TEAKWOOD THROUGHOUT,  
PERFECT INSULATION.

\$70.00 EACH

### GEM ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

2 4 6 8 quart.

\$6.50 \$10.50 \$12.50 \$16.50

ELECTRO-PLATED ICE BUCKETS FROM \$10.00 EACH.

&lt;p

## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED AD. 1841.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,  
PERFUMERS, &c.

WATSON'S  
PRICKLY HEAT  
LOTION

A RELIABLE AND EFFICACIOUS  
REMEDY.

Immediately relieves the irritation.

WATSON'S  
HOUSEHOLD  
AMMONIA

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND  
HOUSEHOLD.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

WATSON'S  
CARBOLIC  
SOAP

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL  
PROFESSION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

acting at the Russian Legation are not difficult to discover. It is one of those *ad captandum* appeals to the crowd which Russia, failing at all other points to circumvent her enemy, has so persistently been making. Of course the risk of embroilment with such a nationality as China was unlikely to deter Japan from refusing as promptly and as emphatically as she has done; but she might well have had to consider how the world would view her lack of complaisance. Everyone has seen how important is the opinion of the crowd to two Chinese street disputants, and during the current war we have seen the curious feature on an international scale. In the same way, it was thought, and in some quarters suggested, that Japan must grant an armistice in deference to supposed public opinion; but all the public opinion that has so far received trustworthy expression has leaned to the view that it would have been most unfair to expect such a sacrifice by the conquering side. Japan's quiet answer to all this talk of an armistice was the capture of Saghalien; and to the latest sub rosa manoeuvre of Russia, she has replied as unequivocally. Why should China, who, nolens-volens, on account of her general impotence, and by the expressed wishes and advice of all the powers, has had to be absolutely neutral while the fate of her territory was being submitted to the arbitrament of battle—why should she, whose procrastinating and dubious diplomacy is notorious, be allowed to intervene in negotiations of such a critical nature? She has seemed well content to let Japan do her fighting, and it does not look well that she should now wish to step in, before the hard fighting is really over, to take her place as a principal party to the suit. China's methods of making war are obsolete, and her ideas of conducting negotiations of this kind are no more likely to achieve success. Her present action, in a private individual in like case, would have been in the worst possible taste, and the only excuse to be found for her is that the proposal must have been cunningly suggested to her. Peking has played with fire too often, incensing Russia, and it is just as well perhaps that at this time Japan is in a position to withhold her too clever neighbour from further mischief in that direction. The late Li Hung Chang's policy of playing Russia against Japan was smart enough, but he knew that there must come a time when China must climb down from the fence. Had he been still behind the Wu-ku-pu, it is probable he would before this have recognised that the cat has made its jump, and that it is supreme folly to engage in any further traffic with the power that was and is not. Also, he must be a very obtuse Chinese statesman who cannot see that the interests of Japan must be for some time the interests of China, and that consequently the latter has the best of human reasons for trusting to the former. The most exact analogy seems traceable as between China and the man who has engaged a lawyer to plead for him. The advocate has prepared the briefs, the case is called, and the foolish client wishes to address the court. In both instances, he would "make a mess of the case," and in both a peremptory refusal is the kinder course to take.

Referring to the recent meeting of the Hongkong Jockey club, the *N.C. Daily News* had this joke:—"A member remarked that the Horse Bazaar 'do you as well as anyone in the north,' which, as 'Punch' would say, might have been expressed differently. The members evidently had no fear of being 'done' by that firm."

The Tsar has distinctly ordered Admiral Nogatoff and the officers who surrendered with him to remain as prisoners in Japan although Japan had offered to allow them to go home on parole. Why? As Russia does not promise to pay the indemnity, it seems time for Japan to economise by deporting a few thousand Russians to (say) Saigon.

It is reported at Shanghai that the occupation of the new Municipal Markets is now practically complete. Except for the out-lying part of Yangtzeou, the only district not properly served by Municipal markets lies immediately east of the Hongkong creek; the provision of a small market in the Li Hongkong district would be advisable. The fresh food supply of both foreign and native population is now placed under much improved hygienic conditions.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. M. N. Price, D.S.O., Commandant and Officer of the 129th Baluchis, the band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the United Service Recreation Club, Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 5 p.m. (weather permitting):—Overture..... "The Bohemian Girl"..... Suite "Rigoletto"..... Verdi Arias..... "Orfeo"..... Selection "Macbeth" No. 1..... Verdi Polka Mazurka "Hildegard"..... Donizetti Valse..... "Moretta"..... Florence Fare

The Hungarians propose to show their admiration of Marshal Oyama, in a practical manner. A committee has been formed in Budapest, headed by M. de Ettsis, a prominent member of the Hungarian Parliament, for the purpose of presenting the Marshal with a sword of honour. Enquiries with regard to the scheme have been made at the Japanese Legation for Austria-Hungary, and the Japanese Government has conveyed to the committee, through Mr. Makino the Minister, its highest satisfaction and approval of the very evident goodwill borne by the Hungarians towards the Japanese. The presentation will probably take place in Tokyo at a date not very distant.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS  
ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the ninth ordinary annual meeting (to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Limited, Queen's Buildings, on Friday, 28th July, at 3 p.m.) reads:—The General Managers have now the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders the accompanying Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1905.

## ACCOUNTS.

The Balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account, after writing off £564.81 for depreciation and including £2,223 brought forward from last year, is £1,451.41 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—To place to Reserve Fund ..... £2,000.00 pay a dividend of 15 per cent on Ordinary Shares ..... 5,940.00 General Managers' Remuneration 2,000.00 pay a further dividend of 5 per cent on Ordinary Shares ..... 1,980.00 pay 219.30 per share on 100 Founders' Shares ..... 1,980.00 carry forward to New Account ..... 551.41 £14,451.41

## AUDITOR.

The Accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. W. H. Potts, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.

## ACCOUNTS are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET.		
31st May, 1905.		
LIABILITIES.		
To capital 9,000 ordinary shares	£	3 c.
paid up of which £4 per share	39,600.00	
100 founders' shares of £10		
fully paid	1,000.00	
	40,600.00	
To sundry creditors	£	763.72
To unclaimed dividends	1,104.40	
To reserve fund	20,000.00	
To profit and loss account balance	14,451.41	
	£81,084.54	

ASSETS.

By launch <i>Gladiator</i> as per last account	£	3 c.
paid up	3,000.00	
Less written off	500.00	
	2,500.00	
By value of furniture and fittings as per last account	200.00	
By since expended	64.81	
	264.81	
Less written off	64.81	
	200.00	
To value of material on hand	30,916.00	
Unexpired portion of insurance policies	277.18	
By cash in current account and on deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	22,507.15	
By cash in hands of General Managers	58.64	
	58,562.77	
	£84,084.54	

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

31st May, 1905.	£	3 c.
To trade expenses, salaries, commissions, launch working, rent, advertising and travelling expenses	46,278.34	
To auditor's fee	224.81	
To depreciation for year ending 31st May	224.81	
To balance carried to new account	14,451.41	
	£61,934.46	
By balance from last account	£	3 c.
By profit on sales	480.23	
By transfer fees	59,038.00	
By interest	5.60	
By debts previously written off recovered	1,027.63	
	56,139.46	

The *N.C. Daily News* had this comment:—"Residents on the waterfront here, will note with envy that the captain of the French steamer *Paul Beau* was fined \$15 in Hongkong on the 7th for emitting black smoke from the funnel of his steamer for nine minutes."

## TELEGRAMS.

## [DAILY PRESS SERVICE.]

## NEW GOVERNOR OF SHANSI.

CANTON, 20th July. His Excellency Cheong Yau-tsui, the Governor of Kwangtung Province, has just received a telegram from Peking appointing him Governor of Shansi.

## ALIENS BILL PASSED.

LONDON, 20th July. The House of Commons has passed the Aliens Bill, requiring ship-masters to furnish lists of all alien passengers landing in Great Britain, giving the authorities power to make searching enquiries before admitting same, to expel undesirables, and to restrict the numbers of alien immigrants.

## EARL COWPER DEAD.

LONDON, 20th July. Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl Cowper, K.G., P.C., is dead, aged 71 years.

THE NEW RUSSIAN  
PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 20th July. The first congress of Zemstvos has been opened.

## M. WITTE'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, 26th July. M. Witte has left for America, to take part in the peace negotiations.

## SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, 20th July. King Edward VII. has promised to review the Scottish volunteers at Edinburgh in September.

## HEAT WAVE AT NEW YORK.

LONDON, 20th July. There have been 45 deaths from the heat at New York, in twelve hours.

## [REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## THE WAR.

LONDON, 18th July. General Linievitch wires that the Japanese were bombing Naishan on the south western coast of Saghalien, on the 14th instant.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE  
REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

LONDON, 18th July. The withdrawal of the redistribution Bill was due to the decision of the Speaker, that the complex proposals contained in Mr. Balfour's resolution must be taken separately and not voted in a single resolution; this would greatly have protracted the debate.

At a meeting of Unionists, Mr. Balfour justified his action in regard to the Redistribution Bill, and earnestly exhorted the party to continue to loyalty support the Government. The meeting passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour.

## THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

LONDON, 18th July. M. de Witte, in an interview, said that the Tsar desires peace but he (M. de Witte) fears that the Japanese terms will be such as will prevent an agreement, in which case Russia is prepared to fight for years.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK  
DINNER TO M. TAKAHASHI.

LONDON, 18th July. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has given a dinner, in honour of M. Takahashi, who, in a speech, expressed deep appreciation of the financial support given by the Bank to Japan at a critical period.

JAPAN'S ANSWER TO CHINA'S  
DEMAND.

A Tokyo telegram to the *N.C. Daily News* says:

It is authoritatively announced that Japan unreservedly objects to the direct representation of China in the peace negotiations. The fate of Manchuria and Corea formed the original cause both, and the settlement of the question there must will inevitably be the subject of the negotiations which must be confined to the two belligerents.

Japan who fought for peace, and whose national existence was at stake, will faithfully uphold the interests of China.

## CANTON.

## [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

## 19th July.

## THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Recently Viceroy Shan entered into an agreement with the above company in view of

permitting the Chinese Government to take over the whole of the Electric Light Concern in Canton; and the précis of the agreement is roughly as follows:—The life term of the agreement is for thirty years, but at any time after the expiration of 25 years the Chinese Government may take over the concern. The price for taking it over will be based on three times the gross earnings of any one of the three last years out-of-court of the business, and it is evident the Company will base its demand on the last of three years out-turn. On the other hand, the company is to pay an annual royalty of five per cent on the gross earnings of the Canton business to the Chinese Government. Should there be any balance of the net profits after paying a dividend of ten per cent to the shareholders, the company agrees to pay a further royalty of ten per cent on the balance of the net profits. The Chinese Government promises to give every facility to the company to collect their debts from local Chinese consumers. All official yamen will receive electric installations and light will be supplied them at half-rates, and all Chinese officials actually holding positions will be supplied with light at three-quarter rates. Beyond the fact that such innovations prove the tendency of Chinese officials to more and more adopt Western appliances, certain shareholders of the company would perhaps not be adverse to making capital of this piece of information. It is rumoured that a cable will be laid across to Ho Nam as soon as the new dynamo comes out from home, so that the inhabitants on the other side of the river will also have the benefit of the electric light, while the company will naturally look to an increase of its business.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S.S. "DOMENICO." At 7 p.m. on the 15th instant the Italian s.s. *Domenico* left Canton for Saitung. When she was about three miles from Wongpo, the cross head bolts (between the bottom of the piston and the upper end of the connecting rod) gave way, thus causing the piston rod to go too far up, striking the cylinder cover and breaking it to pieces. Fortunately the engineer had the presence of mind to turn off the steam, and although there was an explosion, no one was hurt.

## RIVER PIRATES AGAIN.

The raid on the flower boats is still the one topic of conversation among well-to-do Chinese, although the "The Railway Question"—a question of more vital interest to the provinces and the country in general should, in all common-sense, engage more earnestly public attention—and so, in deference to our Chinese informants, who will find no rest till they have unburdened themselves on the burning topic, let us give another paragraph to Canton's greatest attraction—flower boats—and have the greater topic of railway transfer for the end.

YESTERDAY'S ACCIDENT.

This has been anything but pleasant. There have been sporadic cases of plague among the natives, but it was comparatively of a mild type, as only a few cases have proved fatal. The foreign community has also suffered from one complaint or another due to the sudden change of the weather at times and consequently the two medics in the port, one belonging to Church Missionary Hospital and the other attached to the French government hospital, have had their time very busily engaged. The former, besides attending to the needs of over two hundred in-patients, including the lepers, has had scores of out-patients approach him daily for help. As in both the healing institutions there is no charge for either attendance or medicine, the natives availed themselves in daily increasing numbers of its munificence. This is so far as regards the natives, but when a member of the foreign community requires the assistance of one of the doctors, he is at once on the spot to help and with such assiduity that might cause the envy of residents in other treaty ports or even perhaps in other more important centres. When in a surgical operation is at stake, which a thing of almost daily occurrence, the two learned physicians generally join hands and make a common case of it.

## A TIGER CAUGHT.

A full-grown tigress, weighing about one hundred and fifty esties, was killed by the natives at a neighbouring village on the night of the 14th inst. under most peculiar circumstances. As the story goes, three native women were set to watch on the ground field as the natives are about to be gathered. These females erected there a small hut to sleep in. On the night in question they heard footsteps as of robbers groping about, but to their astonishment they saw the brute just at the entrance. As the females were armed with long spears, they thrust at the animal with such success that it became disabled; and the alarm raised by the women soon brought to the ground some villagers, armed with clubs and spears, who finally killed the tigress. The carcass was wheel-barrowed to Pakhoi the following day to be disposed of. The flesh was retailed at two cents per ounce.

## THE CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY.

Another meeting took place yesterday between the gentry and the Sir H. K. Kuk, representing the Viceroy. The subject was the invariable one of ways and means to undertake the work. The province is called upon to contribute four million taels towards the cost of the line. The gentry assent to find the funds on the condition that they will have the handling of the money and the control of the work; and also, that they will have every help and support from the Government in all matters connected with the building of the line, especially with regard to the expropriation of land necessary for the line. The officials, it is needless to say, refuse to entertain what they consider as unwarranted pretensions on the part of men, good enough in their eyes only to bleed. And the matter is at a dead stop as heretofore.

## VICEROY TSIEN ON THE BOYCOTT.

A Peking dispatch reports that Viceroy Tsin Ch'un-hsun, of the Two Kuang provinces, has sent a long dispatch to the Wai-wu-pu strongly supporting the opposition of the gentry and merchants of the various maritime and riverine provinces to the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty. Viceroy Tsin further asks the Wai-wu-pu to stand firm and declare in relation to the proposed boycott of American manufacturers that should the United States seek to get the Imperial Government to coerce

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 20th July.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT, CHIEF JUSTICE.)

LEUNG HING v. FANG CHIU NGU AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff, who is a timber dealer residing at 218 Des Voeux Road, claimed from the defendants the sum of \$11,718.33, being for alleged damages sustained through breach of covenant for the quiet enjoyment of all that piece of land registered in the Land Office as Section C of Shamsui Po Lot No. 12, comprised in and shared by an Indenture of Assignment dated the 20th day of January, 1900, and made between the defendants of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part: also costs of action.

Mr. H. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bruton, Hatt and Goldring) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Harling watched the case on behalf of the first defendant.

Mr. Calthrop stated that the plaintiff bought certain land from the defendants in the New Territory for a sum of \$7,932.54, which land was supposed to have an area of 33,476 square feet. The plaintiff assigned his interest in this land to a man named Wong Tang Sam. There was a bond entered into by the plaintiff's father in order to further secure the title, which was investigated by the Land Court, and it turned out that it was only valid as to about 1,400 square feet. Thereupon an action was brought by Wong against Leung Po, the father of the plaintiff, and judgment was obtained in the sum of \$10,343, which was a proportion of the purchase money with interest and costs. Then the question arose as to whether it was competent for the plaintiff to bring this action.

His Lordship maintained that as the matter stood there was no cause of action, and suggested an adjournment in order that the plaintiff might join with Leung Po to make the action competent.

The case was adjourned.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE MAN LOONG EXPARTE KU'ON BANK. Mr. Barlow asked that this matter be adjourned for a fortnight, as composition was being arranged. Adjournment granted.

THE WAH LOONG EXPARTE Z. A. MAIREH. This hearing was also adjourned on the application of Mr. P. W. Goldring, for a similar reason to that stated in the previous case.

TSOI CHUNG LEE EXPARTE HO TUI CHAN. In this case Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. Hastings' office) applied for a receiving order against the debtor's estate. The papers filed showed that an act of bankruptcy had been committed in that the debtor had absconded from the Colony with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. An affidavit had been filed in support of the petition, and the petitioning creditor was present to answer any questions.

Ho Tai Chan, declared, stated—I am a compradore employed by Messrs. P. Lemaire and Co., and the petitioning creditor in this bankruptcy. Before instituting these proceedings I inquired for the debtor at his residence, 16 Wyndham Street. His concubine told me he had gone to Canton, and I noticed that his goods had all been removed.

The application for a receiving order was granted.

LAI HING FIRM EXPARTE MA LUNG PO. The examination of Ma Fat Tiug, managing partner of the Lai Hing firm, goldsmiths and bankers, was continued. The money owing creditors for amounts deposited in the bank was \$988,416, while the assets were stated to be \$1,200,000.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, official receiver, opened the examination.

Was there any written agreement between the partners of the Wang Fung?—No.

No partnership?—No.

Are you certain there was no partnership agreement when the partnership was first formed?—No. There was not. There were only conditions drawn up.

Did you sign a copy of those conditions?—I did not.

Have you seen one?—I have.

What were the conditions?—I forgot most of them.

You were worth \$6,000 a year?—Yes. In that provided for in the conditions?—Yes. The man who subscribed \$50,000 got \$500 a month. I had between \$60,000 and \$70,000 in the firm.

You received, you say, \$6,000 a year as wages. Besides that, what other monies did you receive?—Nothing. If any profit was made, it was divided.

Where did you get your money from?—I have been in Hongkong for 30 or 40 years, and had businesses of my own. I did not borrow it from any body.

Are you a partner in the Wang Fung?—Yes. And your name is down on the list of partners with the conditions?—Yes.

The Official Receiver—What he calls conditions, my lord, is really a partnership agreement.

Have you always received this \$6,000 a year?—Yes.

When the Wang Fung was not paying, you recited it just the same?—According to the regulations it had to be paid, and if it was not paid it was due to me whether there was a profit or not.

Where did it come from?—Well, if there was no money to be paid, then it was a matter of accounts. Sometimes it was not paid.

Was it paid last year?—No.

The year before?—Yes.

What did the other partners receive?—Some \$1,000, some \$200.

Do you know what was the total amount paid monthly to the partners?—I cannot say: several thousand dollars.

Several thousand dollars were paid out to the partners every month. Did this money belong to other people?—I don't know.

When the Wang Fung was not paying the partners were drawing several thousand dollars a month?—If there was no profit the Wang Fung would put the amount down to their credit.

Was there any agreement between the Tai Hing and the Wang Fung as to monies advanced?—There was no written agreement, but there was a note made when money was lent.

If we had money we lent it to the Wang Fung, but it was not a matter of necessity that we should. We were willing to lend to the Wang Fung because the masters were such wealthy men.

Mr. H. J. Gidge of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who represented the Hongkong Bank, continued the examination.

How much does Lan Iok Shan owe the Wang Fung?—About \$7,000.

Does this book (produced) belong to the Wang Fung?—Yes.

Do's it contain entries for the bills drawn against Sing-pore, Klang, B. Malay and elsewhere also telegraphic transfer?—Yes. Did the figures that drew those bills get a money?—No.

Where did the money go to?—The money was issued for the use of the Wang Fung in Canton.

What security did the Hongkong Bank get? Lan Iok Shan placed some property with them as security.

Where was this property?—In Canton.

The value of it?—About \$100 or \$700.

What other security?—The compradore's security.

When were the deeds handed over by Lan Iok Shan?—Seven or eight years ago.

At this stage Mr. Wakeman asked for an adjournment. He said a summons had been taken out for the manager who could not be found.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a fortnight.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

BUK ON FIRM v. MA TSUN KEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a claim by the plaintiffs who carry on business as shipbuilders, at Sham-saip, for \$122,67 for work done to the steam launch Wing Fook.

Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Alfonso de Castro represented the defendants.

The writ set forth that in October last year, under instructions from the second defendant, Mamie Ma, considerable repairs had been made on the launch, the total cost of same being \$722, of which the amount claimed was the balance due.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

THE SHANGHAI SALVAGE CLAIM.

S.S. "ARDVOA" v. SAILOR "DUNDONALD."

Some days ago, we reproduced arguments and evidence in the salvage claim made at Shanghai by the S.S. "ARDVOA" v. SAILOR "DUNDONALD."

On the 16th July, awarding £750, out of which £30 had to go to the master and £100 to the crew, according to their ratings.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

Before Mr. F. A. Hestad, at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, Un Kam Wai, interpreter in a solicitor's office, was charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury in that he did sign a false declaration in connection with an action in the Supreme Court.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon Looker and Deacon) prosecuted, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Looker, in opening the case, said that the document alleged to be falsely signed by the defendant contained this clause on which the charge of perjury was based, "I know of my own knowledge that Tung Fuk Chow is a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre." Mr. Looker said that Tung Fuk Chow was not and never had been, a partner in the Ko Sing Theatre.

As a matter of fact Tung and defendant were entirely unknown to each other. The defendant had made a false declaration, whether by pre-meditation or malice aforethought, or the high carelessness had he got into he (Mr. Looker) was not prepared to say, but is a matter of fact, on account of that declaration Tung had been imprisoned for some seven days, until application on affidavits was made for his release, and the case against him in the Supreme Court was discharged.

The evidence led was to the effect that complainant was not a partner in the theatre. His elder brother was the managing partner, but he carried on business in Canton, and frequently came to Hongkong and stayed with his brother.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Sandow is still the race, and the large audiences thronging the City Hall attest to its increasing. Last night was the third time he and his pupils boxed to the people of Hongkong, and their feats of strength, especially Sandow's, elicited deserved applauses. To see the man of muscle upholding a weight of 3,000 lbs. night after night is alone worth the price of admission, while his excellent illustrations will prove of indispensable value to his local disciples. All who have not seen this wonderful modern Samson and his models of what manhood ought to be, should embrace this opportunity before it is too late.

When did it come from?—Well, if there was no money to be paid, then it was a matter of accounts. Sometimes it was not paid.

Was it paid last year?—No.

The year before?—Yes.

## REVIEW.

China in Law and Commerce. By T. R. JERNIGAN. New York: Tho' Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan and Co. Ltd.

Such is the short title of a work which marks a new departure in books on China, and which might fairly have had for a second title, "A Guide Meant for the Foreign Resident in the Far East." Mr. Jernigan, already a lawyer of eminence in the United States, came out as U.S. Consul General in Mr. Cleveland's second administration, a position which he held till the election of 1887 returned the Republican Party to office. Since that, with a short interval, he has continued in practice in Shanghai, where he has conducted many cases of importance international and otherwise. He has thus both as a high official and as an advocate had unrivaled opportunities of making himself master of the laws and conditions affecting foreign relations in China. The scope of the work differs materially from that of any previous work, and hence is devoid of those senseless iterations which have made books on China almost a by-word for incapacity.

As becomes a writer from a superior standpoint Mr. Jernigan has taken up the history of China from the point where it connects with the accepted history of the world, and so we have no illusions to the well-worn stories of the pretended early dynasties, nor does even Cou-

fucius receive notice, except incidentally. The main object to deal with China as she is, or has been during historic times. In his allusion to the earlier history of China, he has had much assistance from Mr. Thos. W. Kingsmill, who has given his aid and assistance in all that concerns the earlier records, as is gracefully acknowledged. Naturally the book begins with a physical description of the Empire of China where the marked differences between South and North are insisted on. Although historically North China is the older land physically the South is the elder, having formed part of the ancient continent while the whole of the other was under the waters of ocean. When the settlers who were to introduce their civilization into northern China arrived some time before the fourteenth century B.C., they found the land wearing a very different aspect from what it now presents.

The hillsides were abundantly covered with primeval forests of stately trees,

while the low grounds, where the soil consisted of rich loam, as yet comparatively little denuded, were covered with herbage interspersed with clumps of mulberry, elm, chestnut and other trees, which in these latitudes associate in clusters. As the forests on the hillsides had not yet been cut down, the country was more equally watered, nor were the extremes of climate then experienced in those regions of such intensity as at present. The forests abounded in wild game, bears, oxen, deer, foxes, beavers, pheasants, &c. Over the plains wandered herds of elephants, rhinoceroses, or the tailed deer, few solitary descendants of which are still to be found in the neglected park at Peking, or scattered through the menageries of Europe, while from the mulberry trees descended long skeins of silk from the uncultivated silkworms that feasted unmolested on their leaves. The native inhabitants were gentle pastoral tribes who led uneventful lives amidst pastoral surroundings. The new comers were, on the contrary, fair-haired with light blue or grey eyes. They were agriculturists, pure and simple, and despised the ways of their pastoral predecessors, on whom they waged incessant war.

These newcomers on taking possession pro-

ceeded to clear the forests. So deeply rooted

was their distaste to pastoral life that,

except for the purpose of driving the plough,

cattle rearing was discouraged, and even sheep

were looked upon with disfavour. A war of

extermination was carried on against the feral

inhabitants of the woods and pasture lands.

Unfortunately for the land itself all

these new arts were cultivated to an extreme

which, carried on for thousands of years, has

changed both the surface and the climate of

north China."

Such is the account given of the causes of

war in north China, which are now having

the most disastrous effects, and rapidly chang-

ing many of its most fertile districts almost

into deserts. It was long before there was any

amalgamation between north and south. Even

as late as Marco Polo's time the two were

known by different names: North China was

Cathay, South China Mauzi, and it was not

until the powerful rulers of the Ming forced

the two to amalgamate that China, as a whole,

became a formidable power in the world. The

absurd term Mongolians, which has, in many

quarters, should have been better

informed, was applied to the Chinese as a

nation—natives in the book with deserved

reprobation. According to their own showing

the northern settlers were distinctly a fair race.

A ballad quoted from the "Book of Poetry" describes in unimpassioned words a beauty of

some seven centuries B.C.

"Tapei fingeras the sprouting leek;

Like clotted cream he swiftly mantles her;

Her shoulders fairer than the cynthia's heath;

Her melan seeds more white & pearly teeth;

Her brow cicada like; eye she fine;

As silk moth's horns her orbs outine;

Well limned her sparkling eyes."

The original residents were, of course, as all

the peoples of the east coast of Asia, dark haired

and yellow skinned, and in the mixture of race

NOTICE.  
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.  
Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 615 Ed. Leibniz.  
P.O. Box, 38. Telephone No 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED TO HIRE.

GAS ENGINE in good condition, about 5 h.p. Apply—H. Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 21st July, 1905. [1714]

## TO LET.

ONE OFFICE 8 FT. ON Second Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS. Apply to—BEUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO. Hongkong, 21st July, 1905. [1715]

## FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Auxiliary Yawl Yacht "SNOW FLAKE," 42 tons, 67 knots speed, excellent accommodation for four persons, Electric Fans and all conveniences, recently thoroughly overhauled, terms moderate, owner leaves for Home. Apply to—WHYMARK & THOMPSON, 82, Sa-i Machi, Kobo, Japan. Kobo, 21st July, 1905. [1716]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. (Two Dollars and a half per Share) for the six months ending 30th June, 1905, will be paid on application to those persons who are registered as shareholders in the above Company on the 26th July, 1905.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 26th July, both days inclusive.

## EDWARD OSBORNE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1905. [1717]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd July, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road.

SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OVERMANTELS, PICTURES, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, 2 COTTAGE PIANOS, COOKING RANGE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—As Customary. V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 21st July, 1905. [1718]

## FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship "SAMIA," Captain, Luening, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 P.M. For Freight, apply to—HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1905. [1719]

FOR SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG. Taking cargo at Through Itates to TSINGTAU.)

THE Steamship "ITHAKA," Captain Eckhorn, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight, apply to—SIEMSEN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 26th July, 1905. [1712]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "BENARTY," Captain Saroth, will be despatched on or about the 2nd August. For Freight or Passage, apply to—GIBE, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 26th July, 1905. [1713]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY. No. 29 of 1905.

RE CHAN LEUNG CHAM alias CHAN KIM SHIN lately trading at No. 390 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria Hongkong, Merchant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors who have claims against the above named debtor CHAN LEUNG CHAM alias CHAN KIM SHIN should file proof of their claim with the undersigned within 7 days from this date.

G. H. WAKEMAN, Official Receiver. Dated the 19th day of July, 1905. [1710]

SWATOW DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS. NO. 48.

ROCK TO THE NORTH OF LAMOCKS. THE following information has this day been received from the Commander of H.M.R.M.'s surveying ship "Waterwitch":

"A rock with 20 feet over it at L. W. O. S. and depth of 8 to 17 fathoms close round is situated in the following position:

From the Rock—Lamock Island High Light bears S. 7° W. Distance of Dome Island bears S. 65° W. about 11 1/2 miles.

North Point Name Island bears N. 73° W. The rock is marked by tide rips during the strength of the tide. The lead gives no warning of approach.

Bearings are Magnetic. Lat 23° 26' N. Long 117° 18' E.

C. P. LYNNBORG, Acting Harbour Master. Approved: FRANK SMITH, Acting Commissioner of Customs. Custom House, Swatow, 17th July, 1905. [1709]

## INTIMATIONS.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON, TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), 21ST JULY

## SANDOW.

THE PERFECT MAN and exponent of Physical Culture, And his GREECO-ROMAN ARENA.

SUPPORTED BY HIS PUPILS OF ALL NATIONS.

From 10.30 to 11.45 athletic displays by the pupils.

Plan at the ROBINSON COMPANY.

PRICES—\$3, \$2 and \$1.

Doors Open 8 P.M. Overture 9.15 P.M.

A Special Car will run to the Peak every night 15 minutes after the Performance.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [1673]

CINEMATOGRAPH SHOW OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BATTLES.

TWO SHOWS EACH EVENING—7.30 to 9 P.M. and 9.15 to 11 P.M.

1st Class—50 cents; 2nd Class—30 cents; 3rd Class—15 cents.

TENT OPPOSITE CENTRAL MARKET.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [1685]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. WILLIAM WILSON has this day assumed charge of the Company as Acting Chief Manager during the absence on leave of Mr. W. B. DIXON, or until further notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. P. CHATER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1905. [1663]

COMPRADE WANTED.

WANTED a COMPRADE by an European firm doing piece goods and general business. Must furnish security for \$50,000.

Apply by letter to—R. S. T.

Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1905. [1610]

QUAN WAH & CO.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS, EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Sole Agents of QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.

All descriptions of GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.

Dealers in GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENT Prices & Estimates on Application.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, Hongkong, 17th January, 1905. [1682]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO. LTD. is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Dock and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW, Manager.

1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road

Hongkong, 14th June, 1905. [1433]

THE

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1905

Complete Edition \$10.00

Small 6.00

Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

M. R. S. G. I. L. L. A. N. D. E. R. S.

"GLENWOOD,

27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1904. [781]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large, airy, and well-furnished bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine view of the Harbour; terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS.

"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road, (late of "Tang Yuen.")

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [1533]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board in Private Family.

Apply—J. D.

Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [1498]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with Board, Tennis Court, Near Ferry, Kowloon.

Apply—S. S.

Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [1364]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per Share for six months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application of the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 27th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1655]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Sixty-five Cents per Share for six months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application of the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 27th instant (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [1655]

## BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 5,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amyo Kobe Tainan

Arping Nagasaki Tamsui

Fukien Tainan Tokio

Kedung Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:

4, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager, 11121

HONGKONG, 1st November, 1904.

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... \$5,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Tainan

Tientsin Teuton Tainan

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

BANK OF TAIWAN (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months..... 4 1/4

" 6 " " 3 1/2</

MANKIND  
AND THEIR LIVES.

## JUDICIAL TORTURE IN CHINA.

Following is a translation of Beccaria's chapter on Torture, with Mr. Volpicelli's preface to the Chinese translation.

## PREFACE.

Up to nearly two centuries ago, cruel punishment and the torture of the accused were common all over Europe, even in England, where it was not openly recognised by the law, it was often employed. But 140 years ago, a celebrated Italian writer Marquis Beccaria, wrote a book on crimes and punishments which had a wonderful effect and revolutionised the laws and legal procedure of Europe. In eighteen months the book had six editions, a very large number for the time, when people did not read as much; it was translated in many languages. The French translation was commented by the famous French writer Voltaire. In a short time the use of torture was abolished in all the countries of Europe, and ever since crime has diminished, and the guilty have been discovered better without torture than they were discovered before with the use of torture.

The few following pages are a translation with a few omissions of phrases unintelligible to the Chinese reader because referring to special European customs of the chapter which treats of torture. I am sure if the Chinese will read it carefully, they will follow the example of Japan and at once abolish torture. At present China is the only civilised country where torture is used and I am sure every Chinaman will try to reform his country in this respect as all the other countries were reformed—in Europe over a hundred years ago.

## Z. VOLPICELLI.

Consul General for Italy.

Canton, January, 1905.

## TORTURE.

(Early 18th Century.)

A cruelty consecrated by the usage of most countries, is the torture of the accused while the trial is proceeding, either to compel him to confess a crime, or for the contradictions in which he falls, or for the discovery of accomplices, or finally for other crimes, of which he might be guilty, but of which he is not accused.

A man cannot be called guilty before the sentence of the judge is pronounced, nor can society withhold public protection if it be not decided that he has violated the conditions under which protection was promised to him. What right, except that of force, gives a judge authority to inflict a punishment on a citizen, while it is doubtful whether he is innocent or guilty?

This dilemma is not now; either the crime is certain or uncertain; if certain, another penalty befits him, but what the law sanctions and torture is useless; if it is uncertain, we must not torment an innocent man, for such he is according to the law if his crimes are not proven.

What is the political object of punishment? The terror of other men. But what judgment shall we pass on the secret and private cruelty which appeared recording the recent trouble on the East Rand certainly did the opposite to exasperating the affair. Johannesburg only knew the truth when a summary of the evidence given at the inquest was written by an enterprising reporter three days after it was held, access having been obtained to the Magistrate's notes. Bad feeling between the Chinese and the Kaffirs was at the bottom of the trouble. A force of 1,000 Chinese, entrenched and attacked a Kaffir compound near the Van Ryn mine. The Blacks repulsed their opponents, and the Chinese withdrew. They were armed with knives, jumpers, and chopsticks, and in their retreat they met a Kaffir named Jack. They set upon him and killed him on the spot. Next they met a harmless Indian whose name has been mentioned in Rangoon—*all Indians are called Sammies* on the Rand as Kaffirs are called Jims. The Chinese attacked this poor unarmed man, cut and beat him to death in a few minutes. Then they met a Kaffir "boss boy" of the Angelo mine, who was going to another mine with a note. They set upon him, and he shouted for help. His cry heard by a white man on a neighbouring mine, who having made his Kaffir conceal themselves in the headgear, went out to try and help the Kaffir. But the Chinese threatened him, and he had to seek safety in flight. The Kaffir was done to death in the same way. Having murdered three men, the Chinese returned to their compound, and none of them have been arrested, because none of them can be identified.

The native problem in the sub-continent was quite bad enough with hundreds of thousands of Kaffirs and thousands of Indians to deal with. But the presence of 35,000 Chinese who seem to delight in killing harmless natives and Indians is a complication which is not pleasant to contemplate. The Blacks remember these things, and one day there will be a racial fight upon a huge scale in which half the Chinese will be hurt. It is not without significance that the headquarters of the Western Transvaal Division of the South African Constabulary has been moved from Potchefstroom to Johannesburg.

**NEW STATUE OF GERMAN EMPEROR AT TIENTSIN.**

The fine bronze statue of William II. at Tientsin is thus described:

It is situated at the crossing of two streets, one of which is the continuation of Victoria Road of the British concession, but named Wilhelm Street in German concession, and a cross street running on the base of the levelled mud rampart known as the old days as "San Ko Lin Sin's Folly." The hero is clad in mailed armour, and represented as standing erect, his right hand resting on his sheathed and girded sword, while the star-like look is apparently fixed on something in the distance. Behind and lying on the rock on which he stands is an anchor, and a standing eagle whose claws clasp the bar of the anchor. On the ground in front is a small square of broken red brick, in which are set with grey stone the letters "William II." The small circle around which the rocks will roll, doubtless be planted with shrubs or flowers, and the whole will make a beautiful and imposing ornament at the junction of the dusty streets.

## JAPANESE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK REGULATIONS.

The revised Postal Savings Bank Regulations were published in the *Official Gazette*. To mention a few of the amended regulations, the maximum amount of deposits by one person has been raised from 500 yen to 1,000 yen and the restriction of the amount to be deposited one day to 50 yen abolished. The rate of interest on deposits remains unchanged at 5.5 per cent. per annum. The maximum sum to be withdrawn on sight is raised to 30 yen a day and 300 yen a month. Even this limit is dispensed with in the case of special payment on sight, for which purpose the depositor is required to have his stamp registered at a post office. In short, the amendment has greatly simplified the process a depositor had to go through in order to have financial dealings with the Postal Savings Bank. The total of the deposits has greatly increased during the past year, as follows:

Amount of Depositors  
End of April, 1904 ..... 31,066,827  
1905 ..... 41,346,310

No. of Depositors  
1904 ..... 4,039,290  
1905 ..... 5,035,161

other jurists leave it to the discretion of the judge.

It is superfluous to accumulate proofs by quoting the innumerable examples of innocent persons, who confessed, they were guilty in the anguish of torture, there is no nation, there is no age that cannot furnish its examples, but man does not change, nor do they change conditions. There is no man, whose idea go beyond the first wants of life, who does not sometimes fly to nature that calls him with secret and confused voices; but custom, the tyrant of the mind, drives him back and frightens him.

Another motive for which torture is inflicted is when the accused fall, into contradictions, as if the fear of punishment, the uncertainty of the verdict, the pomp and majesty of the judge, the ignorance common to all the guilty and to the innocent will not probably lead into contradictions—but the innocent fear, and the guilty who attempt to cover it; as if the contradictions connect to all men when they are calm would not be multiplied by the trouble of the mind engrossed by the thought of escape from imminent danger.

Torture is administered to discover if the accused is guilty of other crimes besides those for which he is on trial, which is tantamount to saying: "You are guilty of a crime, therefore it is possible you are guilty of many other crimes; this doubt troubles me, I will therefore ascertain with my criterion of truth: the law torment you, to make you guilty; because you may be guilty, because I want to make you guilty."

Torture is applied to the accused to discover the accomplices of his crime; but if it is demonstrated that torture is not a suitable means to discover truth, how can it discover accomplices which is one of the truths to be discovered? As if the man who accuses himself will not be readied to accuse others? Will not the accomplices be discovered by examination of witness as of the accused, by proofs, in word by all those means which must be employed to ascertain the guilt of the accused? Accomplices generally escape immediately after the imprisonment of the principal; the uncertainty of these fate, suites alone to condemn them to exile, and the nation is freed from the danger of new crimes, while the punishment of the principal, who is in prison, obtains its sole object, to deter by fear other men from committing similar crimes.

These truths were known to the Roman Legislators, who used torture except only on slaves who had no legal personality. They are also recognised by England, a nation in whom the glory of letters, the superiority of commerce and wealth, and therefore of power, the examples of virtue and courage leave us no doubt about the goodness of their laws. Torture has been abolished by one of the wisest Monarchs of Europe, who having brought philosophy on the throne, has become a legislator friendly to his subjects, rendering them equal and free under the law—the only equality and freedom which reasonable men can expect in the present arrangement of the world. Torture is not considered necessary in the army, which being composed of the dregs of the nation would be supposed to require it most. It is indeed strange for those who do not reflect on the tyranny of custom, that the laws of peace must leave more humane methods of procedure from those whose hearts are hardened in blood and carnage.

Up to recent times, the armies in Europe were composed of adventurers who chose the army as a profession, as it is China now. France, at the time of Napoleon, first introduced conscription, i.e. compulsory service for all young men. Germany afterwards improved on the French system and now in Europe the army, is composed of the best men in the nation.

## HIGH CABLE CHARGES.

## COLONIALS "WEARY OF IT."

The *Times* says: The deputation which waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to urge upon him the advantages which might be expected from a further reduction of the cable rates to India, China and West Africa, would command very general sympathy both from houses and individuals engaged in commerce and from the general public. The deputation itself was an eminently influential and representative one, and it had the advantage of approaching a Minister whose recent tenure of the office of Postmaster-General had rendered him completely conversant with the questions which were brought under his notice. He was, moreover, in very manifest sympathy with the objects aimed at by the deputation; although, as a matter of course, it was his official function to show them that the case which they brought forward was not quite so bad as they made it out to be, and that considerable steps in the desired directions had already been taken by the Government and by the companies concerned. But he had to point out that the power of reducing tariffs was strictly conditioned by the capacity of a cable to carry messages; and hence that, as soon as any cable was fully occupied, a reduction of charge became a cause of direct loss to the proprietors, and a loss for which no compensation could be afforded. It then became necessary to construct a new cable, which, in its turn, would require a considerable further development of business before it became profitable. Moreover, as pointed out by Lord Balfour's committee more mileage is not a sufficient test of fairness of charge, because some cables and some land lines are more costly to maintain than others. Notwithstanding all difficulties, great reductions in cable rates had been made in 1901, and still more might be hoped for in the future. The rates to French possessions are almost identical with those to English possessions except in the case of the mainly strategical lines to French Sudan and to Senegal, which were governed by other than purely commercial considerations. Batavia, for instance, was close to the French possessions. Our rate there is 3s. 6d. and he did not think that a general comparison of rates would show that French commerce or French industry was much more favourably treated than our own. With regard to Indian rates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer questioned the complete accuracy of the figures put forward by Sir Edward Sassoon on behalf of the deputation; but admitted an increase of traffic since 1901 or about 55 per cent., while to earn the same revenue as in 1901-02 the lines had to carry nearly a million and a half more words. He was not of opinion that the great increase in traffic was wholly due to the reduction in rates, but largely to circumstance in the Far East, which would have led to an expansion whether the rates had been reduced or not, and to an expansion upon the continuance of which we could hardly count. Notwithstanding this, he had for the deputation the good news that a further reduction of Indian rates to 2s. per word had been determined upon, and would come into operation not later than October 1 next. It would involve, no doubt, a fresh payment on behalf of the Indian Government in pursuance of their guarantee, but he hoped and believed that the response of the traffic to the reduction might be sufficient in a short time to relieve them of any additional burden.

This truth is at last perceived even by those who will not clearly admit it. Confession made during torture is not valid, unless confirmed on oath after the torture has ceased, but if the accused does not confirm the crime, he is again tortured. Some jurists, and some nations do not allow this infamous contradiction to be repeated more than three times; others nations and

## TWO CAPE COLONIALS

## CURE OF INDIGESTION BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, AFTER THREE YEARS OF SUPPLYING.

No man or woman living in Stellenbosch or Queenstown, Cape Colony, and who is afflicted with indigestion in any form, should suffer any longer if they will read the following letters of Mr. Bernard John Bergstedt and Mrs. Ann Fichter and not upon the "information" and advice which these letters contain. That advice is to buy and use Mother Seigel's Syrup!

Mr. Bergstedt and Mrs. Fichter are both young people, but each had endured three years of wretchedness from the unfortunate condition of their stomachs before they found the remedy that finally relieved and cured them. It is an old saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," and so ordinarily it is with medicines. But Mother Seigel's Syrup has saved hundreds of thousands of cured digests in all the various forms it assumes and with all the varieties of symptom. Just look over these two letters and you will perceive different symptoms are mentioned by the writers, but the complaints gave way before the curative power of this sovereign remedy, after other medicines and even medical attendance had failed.

Mr. Bergstedt lives at Railway Station, Stellenbosch, and is a Colonial, born in Cape Town. He is now a goods foreman in the service of the Cape Government Railway. In his letter, dated December 23, 1904, he says:

"For over three years I suffered all the torments of acute indigestion. My appetite was very poor, and after meals I had severe pains and a weighty feeling on my chest. I got little sleep at night; I would wake up, my feet feeling quite clumsy, and during the day could not have proper rest. At intervals I had a feeling as though the blood had left every part of my body and rushed to my head. After these fumes I always felt weak and depressed. I obtained medical advice, but the medicine I took might as well have been thrown away."

A friend of mine asked me if I had used Mother Seigel's Syrup. I remembered at once

recording on our station platforms a plate reading: "Mother Seigel's Syrup Cures Indigestion" and I immediately decided to give it a trial. I bought a bottle of the Syrup at Journe's Chemist Shop and, I am pleased to say, after finishing the first bottle I felt relieved and decided it would cure me, and my decision was correct, and I stand by Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion, as mine was very severe, and I will always speak well of it."

Mrs. Fichter lives in Komani Square, next to

Supt. Native Location, Queenstown, C.C. and her letter is dated January 13th, 1905. She is a native of Alice, C.C. and was born on her father's farm, known as Poppigjan Kloof.

"For three years," she writes, "I suffered

from severe pains under my heart, caused by the pressure of wind in my stomach and intestines. These pains always attacked me after meals, and distressing headaches always came with them. My bowels were never in real good order, having at all times to resort to purgatives. I could retain nothing in my stomach, and became worse day after day. My condition became so serious that it was necessary to obtain medical advice, but I derived no actual benefit from the medicines prescribed for me."

I heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup whilst

tripping in Coolhouse, and there commenced using the Syrup with splendid results. After taking four bottles and using two Plasters I regained my old strength and good health, and it was due only to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I stand by it to several of my friends."

[72]

Whatever may be the nature and the extent of the commercial interests involved, there can be no doubt that the cheapening of telegraphic communication with the British possessions and Colonies is a matter of primary importance in the interests of Imperial policy and of Imperial feeling. The public are no longer satisfied with the possession of postal facilities which have seemed like a fairy tale to their grandparents. It was happily pointed out, in the infancy of railways, by the late Dr. Neil Arnott, that if the system then projected could be carried into effect, it would be equivalent to a compression of the United Kingdom into an area only a few miles in diameter without depriving it of any of its extent or of any of its advantages. That compression has not only become an accomplished fact, but the fact is only daily application in the most ordinary events of life. The post, the telegraph, the telephone have not only obliterated distance, but they counteracted the effects of the separation of kindred. That separation still exists in the case of our colonial relatives; and those who stay and those who go are alike weary of it. The mother whose son is in New Zealand wants to be as closely in touch with him as she would be if he were in another division of the United Kingdom. The more completely this desire can be fulfilled, the more completely will the British colonial communities be identified; and the more will the ties of Empire and the Imperial feeling be almost unconsciously strengthened in those who are thus brought within a network of intelligence and of intercommunication. The rates that are perhaps felt as a tax upon commerce, but that are a tax and no more, are often prohibitory of prompt intercourse between the scattered members of families. On this ground, if upon no other, the cheapening of telegraphic as well as of postal communication should be among the recognized aims of statesmanship, and should be promoted by every means which would fall within the scope of Governmental action. The fact that the inhabitants of the French Sudan are almost identical with those to English possessions except in the case of the mainly strategical lines to French Sudan and to Senegal, which were governed by other than purely commercial considerations. Batavia, for instance, was close to the French possessions. Our rate there is 3s. 6d. and he did not think that a general comparison of rates would show that French commerce or French industry was much more favourably treated than our own. With regard to Indian rates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer questioned the complete accuracy of the figures put forward by Sir Edward Sassoon on behalf of the deputation; but admitted an increase of traffic since 1901 or about 55 per cent., while to earn the same revenue as in 1901-02 the lines had to carry nearly a million and a half more words. He was not of opinion that the great increase in traffic was wholly due to the reduction in rates, but largely to circumstance in the Far East, which would have led to an expansion whether the rates had been reduced or not, and to an expansion upon the continuance of which we could hardly count. Notwithstanding this, he had for the deputation the good news that a further reduction of Indian rates to 2s. per word had been determined upon, and would come into operation not later than October 1 next. It would involve, no doubt, a fresh payment on behalf of the Indian Government in pursuance of their guarantee, but he hoped and believed that the response of the traffic to the reduction might be sufficient in a short time to relieve them of any additional burden.

The result of torture is, therefore, a question of temperament, and of calculation, and varies in each man in proportion to his robustness and to his sensibility; so much so that with this method a mathematician would resolve the problem better than a judge. Given the strength of the muscles and the sensibility of fibres of an innocent man, to find the amount of pain that will make him confess himself guilty of a given crime.

It is, therefore, a certain means to

acquit

robust

and

robust

## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS

FOREST CANTLE, British str., 1,800 t. O. Prilov, 20th July, Calcutta 27th June, Coal. Dodwell & Co.  
HOHENZOLERN, German str., 6,000 t. Krafft, 20th July, from Genoa. Ballast. Melchers & Co.  
JACOB DIEDERICHSSEN, German str., 650 t. B. Ohlsen, 20th July, Holloway 19th July, General Jacob & Co.  
KOWLOON, German str., 2,318 t. H. Star, 20th July, Chinkiang 16th July, Tientsin.  
NETHILL, British str., 2,577 t. John Simpson, 19th July, Sydney 26th July, Coal. Arnhold, Körberg & Co.  
SACHSEN, German str., 3,118 t. Fr. von Letten-Petersen, 20th July, Yokohama 8th July, Mails and General. Melchers & Co.  
SINGAPORE, German str., 1,122 t. P. Hermeling, 19th July, Swatow 18th July, Ballast. Melchers & Co.  
TIENTIN, British str., 1,227 t. Gibbs, 21st July, Amoy and Wuhu 16th July, General Butterfield & Swire.  
CLEARANCES.  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 20th July.  
Cyrus, British str., for Soudarya.  
Egger, Norwegian str., for Hot-ray.  
Fritton, British str., for Swatow.  
Hyson, British str., for Singapore.  
Kowloon, German str., for Canton.  
Midoco, British str., for Shanghai.  
Mond Ione, Norwegian str., for Singapore.  
Oscar II, Norwegian str., for Kuching.  
Regina, British str., for Singapore.  
Singer, German str., for Amoy.  
Zambezi, British str., for Moji.

## DEPARTURES

20th July.  
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., for Amoy.  
DEVAWONGSE, German str., for Tsinthau.  
MABICHEN, German str., for Tsinthau.  
PAKING, British str., for Shanghai.  
SACHSEN, German str., for Europe.  
SHAWMUT, Amoy str., for Tsinco.  
TUNGSHING, British str., for Ningpo.  
YOCHOW, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORT.  
The British str. *Tienfain* reports: Light wind and clear fine weather throughout the passage.

## VESSELS IN DOCK

20th July.  
ABBEDEEN DOCKS.—*Childer*.  
KOWLOON DOCKS.—*Travancore*, *Humber*, *Hoching*, *Haimun*, *Progress*, *Prins Waldemar*, *Ardena*.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—*Eiger*.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAI".  
Captain Reach, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 21st inst., at 11 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARAIK & CO.,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [1705]



AUSTRALIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.  
THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA".  
Captain Colland, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 21st inst., P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,  
Agents, Private Building.  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1905. [1705]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

JAPAN—CHINA—AUSTRALIA LINE  
VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR  
FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN,  
HERBERTSHEOE, MATUPI, BEIS-  
BANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
On TUESDAY, the 25th July, at Noon, the  
Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR", Captain  
Wolmann, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo,  
will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and  
carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.  
Linens can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1905. [1705]

FOR NEW YORK  
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).  
THE Steamship

"KENNEBEC".  
will be despatched on or about the 25th July.  
For Freight & further information, apply to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK.  
Ortental Freight Department,  
4, Des Vaux Road, Central.  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1905. [1705]

DAMPFSCHIFFS-RHEDEREI "UNION"  
ACHTEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK.  
With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.  
THE Steamship

"VERONA".  
Captain Dobron, will be despatched for the  
above port on SATURDAY, the 29th July.  
To be followed by the Steamship

"ALBENGA".  
Captain Petersen, on or about end of August.  
For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [1705]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAVA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. W. Kenrick, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	AJAX	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	IDIOMENEUS	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PAKLING	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th Aug.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th Sept.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th Sept.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	TOURANE	Frestr.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 25th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARESEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP	SCHARNHORST	Ger. str.	—	L. Mans	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th Aug., at Noon.
BENARTY	—	Brit. str.	—	Sarochet	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 2nd Aug.
ACILLA	—	Ger. str.	—	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Aug.
SPESIA	—	Ger. str.	—	Ehlers	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd Aug.
SAMIA	—	Ger. str.	—	Lüning	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 6th Sept.
RIKANIA	—	Ger. str.	—	Förck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Sept.
SCANDIA	—	Ger. str.	—	v. Doehren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th Sept.
SILESIA	—	Ger. str.	—	Baile	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th Oct.
CHINA	—	Aus. str.	—	Tomanovich	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th inst., P.M.
TELEMACHUS	—	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
STENTON	—	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th Aug.
YANGTSE	—	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th Sept.
KENNEDY	—	Brit. str.	—		STANDARD OIL CO.	About 25th inst.
VERONA	—	Brit. str.	—		CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 19th inst.
INDRAWAJI	—	Brit. str.	—		SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 31st inst.
ST HUGO	—	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 12th Aug.
VANDALIA	—	Ger. str.	—		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Quick despatch.
EMPEROR OF CHINA	—	Brit. str.	2 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd Aug.
ATHENIAN	—	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 9th Aug.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & FACOMA VIA JAPAN	—	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.	On 8th Aug.	
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c. VIA JAPAN	—	Am. str.	—		PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 7th Aug.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	MUNANIA	Ger. str.	—		MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—		Woltemans	On 24th inst., at Noon.
TAIWAN	—	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Aug.
EMPIRE	—	Brit. str.	—		GIBR. LIVINGSTON CO.	On 3rd Aug., at Noon.
TSINIAN	—	Brit. str.	—			To-morrow.
SAMBIA	—	Ger. str.	k. w.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 2 P.M.
BOGOR	—	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	Quick despatch.
TIENTSIN	—	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	ITAKA	Ger. str.	—		SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-day, P.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—		SIEMENS & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YOCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	—	Frenstr.	—			To-morrow.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PROTEUS	Brit. str.	—			About 24th inst.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KRABBE	Brit. str.	—			About 27th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—			On 23rd inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHENFO & TIENTSIN	THORSTENSEN	Brit. str.	2 h.			On 26th inst.
CHIHLI	—	Brit. str.	1 m.			To-day, at 11 A.M.
YUENKANG	—	Brit. str.	—			To-day, at 4 P.M.
ZAPFO	—	Brit. str.	—			To-morrow, at Noon.
MANILA	—	Brit. str.	1 m.			On 25th inst.
ILIOILO	—	Brit. str.	—			On 29th inst., at Noon.
CEBU & ILOILO	KALGAN	Brit. str.	—			To-morrow, at 7 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SOUTHERN BAY & SAMARANG	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—			On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	GREGORY APCAR	Brit. str.	—			

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAM-SHIP SERVICES BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
SWATOW AND AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	THURSDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	OHTA "PROTEUS"	SUNDAY, 23rd July, at 8 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	KRABBE "PROMISE"	WEDNESDAY, 26th July.

\* Taking Charge of through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport services, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers.  
For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 5, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [1705]

T. ARIMA, Manager. [1705]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905. [1705]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
JOINT SERVICES.

MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

## EUROPEAN SERVICE.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES".....	On 28th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR".....	On 3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON".....	On 4th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES".....	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES".....	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK".....	On 9th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS".....	On 16th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS".....	On 23rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON".....	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON".....	On 31st August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEEN KAI".....	On 10th September.
HOMEWARDS.		
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS".....	On 24th July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"AJAX".....	On 1st August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS".....	On 15th August.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR".....	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PAKLING".....	On 26th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES".....	On 12th September.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTSZE".....	On 26th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR".....	On 26th September.

Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

## THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

## EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON".....	On 7th August.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST	"JASON".....	On 3rd September.

## WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and all PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS".....	On 29th July.
	"NINGCHOW".....	On 17th August.

For Freight, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1905.

[10]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

STEAMERS TO SAIL.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
"CHIHLI".....	On 21st July.
"TSINAN".....	On 22nd July.
"TOCHOW".....	On 23rd July.
"KALGAN".....	On 23rd July.
"TEAN".....	On 25th July.
"SUNGKING".....	On 29th July.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, and Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

[11]

## HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDERS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP TONS. CAPTAIN FOE SAILING DATE.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOE	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO.....	2340	R. Hodger.....	Manila.	Sat. 22nd July, Noon.
BUBI.....	2340	A. H. Noddy.....	Manila.	Sat. 29th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

[12]

## HONGKONG NEW YORK.

## AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUZU CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "INDRAWADI"..... On 31st July.

S.S. "SIEBRA BLANCA"..... On 29th September.

For freight and further information apply to

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

[104]

## SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:-

S.S. "LOTHIAN"..... Captain J. C. Williamson.

S.S. "INDRAVELLI"..... Captain S. Callington.

S.S. "COURTFIELD"..... Captain J. W. Martin.

S.S. "CRANLEY"..... Captain W. E. Steele.

S.S. "IKBAL"..... Captain M. Robertson.

S.S. "ASCOT"..... Captain C. E. Cox.

S.S. "SIEKH"..... Captain J. Rowley.

S.S. "INKULA"..... Captain Dean.

S.S. "KATHERINE PARK"..... Captain Copp.

For Freight, apply to

## GIBR, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

[13]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

MANILA "YUEN YEE"..... Friday, 21st July, 4 p.m.

SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and CHUNSHANG..... Saturday, 22nd July, 3 p.m.

SAMARANG "HANGSANG"..... Saturday, 22nd July, 3 p.m.

TIENTSEN "ESANG"..... Wednesday, 26th July, 3 p.m.

\* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

\* Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. [18]

## ON SALE.

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &amp;c.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1905.

## THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

THE DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete in such case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, carefully revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate GUIDES FOR THE TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the places, their History, Topography, &amp;c., &amp;c.

The information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fourteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,750, \$10.00. Directory on p. 1,300, \$4.00.

The Directoria and Descriptions are of CHINA

Peking Changchow Canton

Tientsin Kweichow Whampoa

Poitai Hankow Kowloon

Taku Yochow Lappa

Newchwang Shansi Samshui

Dalyan Changchow Kongmou

Port Arthur Changchow Kyangchuanauwa

Chefoo Hungchow Pakien

Kiaochow Ningpo Holow

Shanghai Foochow Lungchow

Foochow Amoy Hokow

Chinkiang Swatow Szemao

Nanking Vladivostok Nicolaiewsk

JAPAN AND FORMOSA

Tokyo Osaka Keelung

Yokohama Muji Tainan

Hyogo Nagasaki Takow

Kobe Hakodate Aping

Shimonoseki Tamsui EASTERN SIBERIA

Vladivostok Nicolaiewsk

COEAE

Wouan Mokpoo

Chemulpo Chinchamp Songchon

Kunsan Massampo.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

MACAO

French Indo-China: Hanoi Annam Tonkine Saigon Cambodge

GERMANY ... Messrs. Mahan &amp; Waldschmidt Frankfurt/M.

GERMANY ... Jobs, Wilh., 77 Stein- damm, Hamburg.

UNITED STATES: Mr. Alfred I. Hart, 217-219 Equitable Building, Baltimore, U.S.A.

SAN FRANCISCO L. P. Fisher's Advt. Agency 21 Merchants' Exchange, California

CAPE TOWN ... Messrs. Gordon &amp; Gotch

SYDNEY ... Messrs. Gordon &amp; Gotch

MELBOURNE ... Messrs. Gordon &amp; Gotch

BRISBANE ... Messrs. Gordon &amp; Gotch

CALCUTTA ... Messrs. Thacker, Spink &amp; Co.

BOMBAY ... Times of India Office

COLOMBO ... Messrs. A. M. &amp; J. Ferguson

BATAVIA ... Messrs. H. Van Dorp &amp; Co

PENANG ... Messrs. Cunningham, Clark &amp; Co.

LONDON ... Mr. F. Agar, 11, Clement's Lane

LONDON ... Messrs. G. Street &amp; Co., Ltd.

30, Cornhill, E.C.

